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**NEW MILLS  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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***Annual Report***

of the  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
and the  
**SANITARY INSPECTOR**

for the Year  
**1955**



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NEW MILLS  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L  
R E P O R T

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and THE SANITARY INSPECTOR  
for the Year  
1955

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1955

Chairman: Councillor Dr. L. MILLWARD  
Vice-Chairman: Councillor R. WHITEHEAD, J.P.

Councillor J.D. BEARD

J. BRERETON

J.F. COX

R. FENTON

K.R. GORDON

W. GREEN

R. HOGGINS

G.S. HYDE

F.S. KITCHEN

W.A. LEIGH

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Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector, Shops Act Inspector  
and Meat Inspector:

A.P. BATES, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I.

To the Chairman and Members of  
New Mills Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the annual report on the Public Health of the Urban District of New Mills for the year 1955.

The general health of the Urban District has been good and there were no serious outbreaks of infection. The incidence of reported infectious disease was one of the lowest in the history of the district. Unfortunately many of the general practitioners tend to ignore the regulations governing the notification of communicable disease, and the number of notifications received is no longer a true index of the prevalence of epidemics. It is appreciated that little can be done following notifications of whooping cough and measles, but in the case of certain other infectious diseases preventive measures may sometimes be of great value in limiting their spread.

It is satisfactory to report that the Infantile Mortality Rate is below the national rate, 22.22 compared with 24.9 for England and Wales.

During the year, the Urban District Council submitted for the Minister's approval its proposed plan for dealing with the houses which are unfit for human habitation. It was estimated that 190 houses would be included in clearance areas during the next five years. Detailed inspection of the individual houses to be dealt with in the first year's programme will start in 1956.

The Derbyshire County Council Act which received the Royal Assent on the 30th July, 1954, gives additional powers to local authorities and contains many useful provisions which supplement the general law. Many of the Sections of the Act applied automatically. Part VI contains a number of Public Health provisions which came into force in Urban Districts on the 1st April, 1955, except those sections which have effect from an appointed day. The latter sections were individually adopted by resolution on the 16th February, 1955, and the appointed day fixed for their operation was 4th April, 1955.

After much delay the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954, came into operation on the 1st January, 1956 and was immediately followed by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The Food Hygiene Regulations made under the latter Act should be of great value in preventing food poisoning outbreaks, particularly Regulation 25, which states the temperature at which made-up dishes and processed foods for immediate consumption, must be kept, unless



exposed for sale.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Urban District and the Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1955.

Your obedient Servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A - STATISTICS OF THE AREA

In 1894 the Urban District Council of New Mills succeeded the Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority which had conducted the affairs of the District since 1875. Newtown, formerly in the Rural District of Disley in Cheshire, was added in 1876.

New Mills is situated in North-West Derbyshire; its western border forming part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. The town has many and varied interests and is a centre for the textile printing trade. Textile engraving, bleaching and dyeing give employment to two-fifths of the population.

Paper-making, confectionery, metal working, stone-quarrying and light engineering are other industries of the scattered township. Parts of the hamlet of Rowarth, of Ollersett Moor and of Thornsett are included in the Peak District National Park and are within easy reach of the Kinder Heights, popular with all hill climbers.

Area (in acres).....	5,242
Registrar General's estimate of population, mid 1955.....	8,390
Population, Census 1931.....	8,551
Population, Census 1951.....	8,473
Number of occupied houses Dec. 1955.....	3,051
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1955.....	£50,648
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated 1955-56).....	£200

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	68	64	132
Illegitimate.....	2	1	3
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.....			16.09
Comparability Factor.....			1.06
Standardised Birth Rate.....			17.06
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live births.....			22.22
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	-	3	3
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....			21.74
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.....			.36

## DEATHS

M. F. Total.

All Causes.....	54	66	120
Death Rate.....			14.30
Comparability Factor.....			0.94
Standardised Death Rate.....			13.44
Maternal Death Rate.....			-
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....			-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....			1
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....			-
Deaths from Diphtheria.....			-
Deaths from Smallpox.....			-
Deaths from Influenza.....			-
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....			14

Deaths of Infants under one year of age: M. F. Total.

Legitimate.....	1	2	3
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 Live births.....	22.22
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	22.73
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	-

## COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.06 and 0.94 respectively for 1955. Crude birth and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the differences in populations as regards the proportion of their sex and age group components. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

## COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH-RATES, AND DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1955.

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

<u>Births:</u>	England and Wales:	New Mills:
	<u>Rates per 1,000</u>	<u>Population</u>
Live Births	15.0	16.09
Still Births	23.1(a)	21.74(a)



Deaths: England and Wales: New Mills:  
Rates per 1,000 Population

All Causes	11.7	14.30
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.131	-
Other Tuberculosis	0.015	-
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.389	0.358
Other Cancer	1.667	1.311

Deaths: Rates per 1,000 Live Births

All Causes under 1 year	24.9(b)	22.22
All Causes under 4 weeks	17.3(b)	14.81

- Signifies that there were no deaths  
(a) Per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births  
(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE URBAN DISTRICT  
OF NEW MILLS

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	New Mills Rate per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births
Maternal Causes excluding Abortion	0.54	-
Due to Abortion	0.10	-
Total Maternal Mortality	0.64	-

CAUSES OF DEATH IN NEW MILLS, 1955

	M.	F.
Whooping Cough.....	-	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.	-	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	1	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	-
Diabetes.....	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	8	7
Coronary disease, angina.....	9	3
Hypertension with heart disease.....	-	2
Other heart disease.....	12	17
Other circulatory disease.....	3	10
Influenza.....	-	-
Total carried forward...	37	54

Causes of Death in New Mills, 1955 - continued -

	M.	F.
Totals brought forward	37	54
Pneumonia.....	-	-
Bronchitis.....	7	3
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	2	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	-	7
Motor vehicle accidents.....	-	-
All other accidents.....	2	1
Suicide.....	1	-
Congenital Malformations.....	1	1
Totals (all causes).	54	66

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES, 1942-1955

<u>Period:</u>	<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>Death Rate:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
1942	16.86	15.73	8,006
1943	17.79	15.21	7,757
1944	18.44	12.03	7,644
1945	15.76	16.67	7,614
1946	16.23	13.13	8,070
1947	23.47	11.61	8,180
1948	19.1	14.58	8,367
1949	16.3	15.2	8,424
1950	17.9	16.7	8,499
1951	18.45	12.26	8,400
1952	14.43	12.64	8,386
1953	13.43	12.59	8,340
1954	17.72	13.53	8,350
1955	16.09	14.30	8,390

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SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Monsall Hospital, Manchester and at the Derbyshire County Council Laboratory, Derby.

## SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1955

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined:-

### GENERAL DISEASES:

Eight specimens of faeces were submitted for examination and pathogenic organisms were cultured from four of these.

### MILK:

The routine sampling of milk was continued, and the results of tests are given in the following tables:-

	<u>Void:</u>	<u>Passed:</u>	<u>Failed:</u>
<u>Methylene Blue</u> (to check probable keeping quality)...	3	29	-
<u>Phosphatase</u> (to check efficiency of heat treatment)	1	28	-
Turbidity.....	-	11	-
Biological - tuberculosis	-	9	-

### WATER - (Drinking):

Samples taken:-

Number:

Bacteriological.....	43
Chemical.....	0
Plumbo-solvency.....	0
	<u>43</u>

### FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:-

Number:

Chemical - Miscellaneous.....	4
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream.....	<u>26</u>
	30

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47: Powers are given under this section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the



Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered Medical Practitioner apply to a Court or Single Justice for an Order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An Order made in this way has effect only for three weeks, and applications for renewals of the Order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act. In 1955 no action was taken under Section 47. Although some cases had to be considered, it was possible to make alternative arrangements.

Section 50: Under this Section, as from the 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the District, where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made. The powers given under Section 50 were used in one case during the year under review.

Section 51: The County Welfare Department provide residential accommodation at Whitfield House, Glossop, and "The Elms," Chapel-en-le-Frith, for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

#### Part II - Hospital Services:

The District is within the area administered by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Group of the Manchester Regional Board.

#### Part III - Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority:

The following services are provided by Derbyshire County Council:-

- (a) Care of mothers and young children
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service
- (c) Health Visiting Service
- (d) Home Nursing Service
- (e) Ambulance Service
- (f) Domestic Help Service
- (g) Mental Health Service
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this service, which is under his control.



Refuse is collected fortnightly by the Surveyor's Staff from approximately 3,380 dustbins. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations.

### RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Urban District Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings.

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## SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER

The 3,150 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a) Direct to houses from mains.....	2,963
(b) By means of stand pipes.....	Nil
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc....	187

### WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District Council is the statutory water authority for the District with the exception of one road which is within the statutory area of Stockport Corporation. Prior to June, 1953, the Urban District Council obtained its supplies from a number of small sources, mainly disused mine workings, but since that date the greater part of the area has been provided with chlorinated and filtered water bought in bulk from Stockport Corporation. The aqueduct from the Kinder Reservoir of Stockport Corporation passes through the district along the route of A.6015 and supplies the Ball Beard Reservoir off Low Leighton Road by gravitation. From this covered service reservoir the water is fed into the Urban District Council's supply mains in Low Leighton Road.

A small part of the area obtains its water from Morlands Reservoir which contains moorland water chlorinated and neutralised but not filtered. The Morlands Reservoir is also used for storage of water which is pumped up from Ball Beard Reservoir whenever the Morlands supply fails.

When arrangements are completed for the Stockport water

to supply the whole of the Urban District, the Morlands Reservoir will be lined and sealed and will serve for storage purposes.

Work in connection with the scheme for the supply of town's water to the village of Rowarth was completed in November, 1955.

Some outlying farms have private supplies. These are potential sources of pollution during the manufacture of dairy produce. Satisfactory hygienic conditions can only be maintained where there is a wholesome and hygienic water supply.

### Bacteriological:

Of the 43 samples collected 21 were taken from the town's mains supply and all these were satisfactory. Twenty samples were taken from private supplies, seventeen of which were unfit for domestic purposes. Of the two remaining samples one was from the Harrymoor and one from the Whaley Bridge supply. The one from Whaley Bridge was unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory results are given in the following table:-

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable number of Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable number of faecal coli per 100 ml.
21. 6. 55	Tap, Fern Bank Mellor Road	Private	50	5
27. 6. 55	Tap, Strines Camp, New Mills	Private	20	5
6. 7. 55	Tap, Fern Bank Mellor Road	Private	180 +	180 +
22. 8. 55	Tap, 4, Stafford Street	Private	more than 180	35
22. 8. 55	Tap, Fern Bank Mellor Road	Private	more than 180	more than 180
22. 8. 55	Tap, Mouseley Bottom Cott.	Private	more than 180	50
27. 9. 55	Tap, 8, Stafford Street	Private	180 +	35
24.10. 55	Tap, Gow Hole, New Mills	Whaley Bridge	2	0
26.10. 55	Tap, Castle Edge Guest House	Private	8	0

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Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable number of Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable number of faecal coli per 100 ml.
26.10. 55	Stone trough set in ground and fed from spring	Private	25	2
8.11. 55	Whittle Bank Tap, 85, Mellor Road			
8.11. 55	Tap, Beardhough Farm, Whittle Bank	Private	more than 180	more than 180
22.11. 55	Tap, Beardhough Farm, Whittle Bank	Private	more than 180	more than 180
22.11. 55	Tap, 85, Mellor Road	Private	more than 180	11
22.11. 55	Tap, 87, Mellor Road	Private	17	17
22.11. 55	Tap, 89, Mellor Road	Private	25	13
22.11. 55	Tap, 83, Mellor Road	Private	80	50
22.11. 55	Tap, 39, Mellor Road	Private	25	13
22.11. 55	Tap, 39, Mellor Road	Private	6	4

The Manchester Education Committee decided to close Strines Camp until a satisfactory water supply could be secured.

#### Plumbo-solvency:

No sample was examined for plumbo-solvency. The Water Engineer has kept the hardness of the water under close observation and the pH is tested daily and if necessary, action taken to counteract any plumbo-solvency tendency.

The quality of the supply was kept under constant observation by the Water Engineer and the Health Department.

During the year 103 houses were connected to the town's supply.

The water main was extended for 130 yards along Longlands Drive, 60 yards along Church Lane and 2.30 miles to Rowarth.

## DRAINAGE

Estimated  
Population  
involved

No. of houses in District connected		
to sewers	3,035	8,081
No. of houses in District not connected		
to sewers	115	310
No. of connections made during the year:-		
(a) Existing houses	0	
(b) New houses	100	290
(c) Other premises	2	
No. of conversions of other closets to		
W.C's.	15	37

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year under review the sewer was extended for 80 yards along Longlands Drive to provide main drainage for the new private houses.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

Prevention of pollution is now the responsibility of the Mersey River Board. The work which was started in 1953 on the provision of costly filtering arrangements at one of the textile works in order to lessen the present serious pollution of the River Sett, is almost completed.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no swimming baths in the area.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1955:-

Privy Middens	10
Water closets	2,140
Waste water closets	356
Pail closets	36

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-



Water.....	61
Bakehouses.....	11
Factories and Workplaces.....	85
Ice Cream Premises.....	27
Market Stalls.....	2
Milk Distributors and Dairies.....	54
Moveable dwellings.....	4
Preserved Food Stores.....	12
Food Shops.....	86
Slaughterhouses.....	406
Knacker's Yards.....	17
Infectious Diseases.....	10
Food Inspection.....	124
Rats and Mice.....	847
Drains.....	71
Housing Inspections.....	671
Nuisances.....	102
Pet Animals Act.....	7
Licensed houses.....	4
Schools.....	8
Smoke Abatement.....	4
Piggeries.....	4
Rag Flock Act.....	-
Canteens.....	5
Council houses.....	61
Miscellaneous.....	11
Shops Act Inspections.....	53
Total.....	<u>2,747</u>

#### NOTICES SERVED

Informal.....	93
Statutory.....	39
Notices complied with.....	58

#### DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK

There are 18 distributors of milk in the Register, and 5 Registered dairy premises. Four persons distribute milk in the area from premises outside the Urban District.

#### CAMPING SITES

There is one private camping site at Strines.

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Two moveable dwellings are licensed by the Council.

## PUBLIC HOUSES

Improvement to the sanitary accommodation at Public Houses continued to **receive** attention during the year.

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	8	10	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	62	70	11	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total ...	70	80	11	-

#### 2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	2	-	2	-
Other Offences against the Act	5	3	1	-	-
Total	11	6	1	2	-

**NOTE:** Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above tables.



## OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

No persons were employed as outworkers in any of the classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State.

## BAKEHOUSES

There are 14 Bakehouses on the Register. Eleven inspections were made and 2 offences were discovered and remedied as follows:-

Limewashing overdue.....	1
Insanitary conditions.....	1

## OFFICES

No inspections of offices were made.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises are registered under this Act.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one Offensive Trade established in the district.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The factory chimneys were kept under constant observation. In a number of cases excessive smoke emission took place and where this was observed the attention of the factory management was drawn to the offence. The principal cause of excessive smoke continued to be careless or unskilled firing, generally, however, there was a reduction in the amount of black smoke produced.

## SHOPS

Fifty-three inspections were made during the year. The shops in the district were generally well kept and those contraventions of the Shops Acts noted were of a minor character.

## RODENT CONTROL

One part-time operator is employed for Rodent Control work. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of control are strictly adhered to.

The Council have undertaken to treat private dwellings free of charge but the whole of the cost of treating business premises is recovered. With the exception of the amount recoverable from business premises the whole cost of rodent control is subject to

a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No legal proceedings were necessary under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table shows the types and numbers of infestations dealt with.

	Type of Property				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	All other (including business premises)	Total (Cols 1, 2 and 3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	6	3150	320	3476	67
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during the 15 months ended 31st March, 1956, as a result of (a) Notification; (b) Survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; (c) Otherwise, e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose .	6	1057	271	1334	38
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	6	96	17	119	5
Number of properties inspected which were found to be <b>seriously</b> infested by mice	-	16	3	19	1
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	6	112	20	138	6
Number of "block" control schemes carried out	-	10	2	12	-

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# SECTION D - HOUSING

## HOUSING PROGRESS 1955

New temporary buildings	0
Total number of inhabited houses (approx)	3,150

Number:



Number of new houses erected during the year:- Number:

(a) Total.....	100
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Council Housing Schemes..	89

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

i. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts.....	645
(b) Number of inspections made under the Public Health or Housing Acts.....	657
ii. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	-
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	-
iii. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	13
iv. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	79

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers.....	73
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceeding under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
i. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	4
ii. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners.....	1
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	-

- (b) Proceeding under the Public Health Acts:-
- i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 4
  - ii. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
    - (a) by owners..... 4
    - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners. -
- (c) Proceeding under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... -
  - ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... -
- (d) Proceeding under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- i. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... -
  - ii. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit..... -
4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV - Overcrowding):-
- \* (a) i. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... -
  - ii. Number of families dwelling therein..... -
  - iii. Number of persons dwelling therein..... -
  - + (b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 22
  - (c) i. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 39
  - ii. Number of persons concerned in such cases... 168
- \* Information not available
- + Cases of overcrowding reported on Housing Application forms only

COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1922	High Hill Road	8
1926	High Hill Road	25
1927-28	Bakehurst	25
1928-29	Bakehurst	74
1935	Bakehurst	23
1937	Bakehurst	20
1937	Buxton Road	4
		<u>179</u>

# POST WAR COUNCIL HOUSES

<u>Year Erected</u>		<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1947-54		Highfield Estate	281
1949		Highfield Estate (temporary)	50
1951	Ø	Watford Lodge (flats)	5
1952	Ø	Hague Bar	1
1953	Ø	Mouseley Bottom	1
1953	Ø	Diglands Cottages	2
1954		High Hill Road	26
1954		Diglands Estate	48
1955		High Hill Road	6
1955		Diglands Estate	83
Total			<u>503</u>

Ø - Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes

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## SECTION E - FOOD

### INSPECTION OF MEAT

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed.....	479	1,166	299	12,448	388	1
Number inspected.	479	1,166	299	12,448	388	1
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	6	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	11	113	-	644	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2.3	9.7	-	5.22	0.28	-

-continued-



-continued-	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	11	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	31	321	-	-	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis...	6.47	28.47	-	-	.77	-

An unusual condition was encountered in a heifer carcass and specimens were submitted for examination to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and to the Liverpool School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Both reports on the specimens stated that the condition was periarteritis nodosa a condition only very rarely encountered in animals.

The whole carcass was rejected as being unfit for human consumption.

One Heifer carcass affected with cysticercosis was submitted for treatment by refrigeration.

The responsibility for proper meat inspection falls upon this Council and necessitates considerable extra work for the meat inspector during week-ends and evenings.

There is one other small private slaughterhouse where Sunday, and evening slaughtering also, is carried out.

#### INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Seventy-one Certificates were issued in respect of 4 cwt. 2 qt. 20 lb. 6 oz. of various other foods voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

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#### SECTION F - PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious diseases, including Tuberculosis, notified during 1955 was 31, compared with 112 in



1954 and 287 in 1953.

### DIPHTHERIA

For the sixth year in succession there was no case of diphtheria in the Urban District of New Mills, and there has not been a death from the disease since 1937.

The response to the immunisation campaign at the Infant Welfare Clinic was poor but this may be due to the fact that many mothers now prefer to have their children protected against both whooping cough and diphtheria and are demanding the combined prophylactic which is given by the general practitioners. There is room for improvement in all age groups and continuous propaganda is still necessary to ensure that the immunity of the population does not decline.

### POLIOMYELITIS

There were no notifications.

### MEASLES

Although there was a mild epidemic of measles in the area which reached a peak period in April, only twelve notifications were received. Many children in the Infants Departments of the Schools were affected but fortunately there were few serious complications. No cases are known to have been admitted to hospital.

### SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet Fever has declined in severity during the past fifty years and the mildness of its clinical manifestations makes it difficult to recognise. During the year six cases were notified, one of which was admitted to hospital. All the infections occurred during the first six months of the year.

### WHOOPING COUGH

The incidence of whooping cough was low, a total of 3 cases being notified compared with 91 in 1954. For two or three years there has been an increasing demand for immunisation against the disease but it is too early to decide if prophylaxis has contributed to the fall in incidence.

## FOOD POISONING

No outbreaks were reported during the year.

## DYSENTERY

A total of six cases was notified and all were due to the Sonne bacillus, which causes the mildest type of the disease. Two of the cases occurred in one family in April, and three cases in one family in June. There was no apparent spread to the community.

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Two cases were notified, one of which was admitted to hospital. Both made satisfactory recoveries.

## TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1955:-

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were no deaths to report from tuberculosis in 1955. There is no evidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in a particular occupation.

The Chest Clinic is held at Great Egerton Street, Stockport.

## TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1955 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 278, provides for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Apart from the death returns, the only information regarding the presence of non-notifiable infectious diseases is obtained from the returns from County Schools. The only infection of note was chickenpox which was prevalent in the Junior Schools, during the first three months of the year.

### INFESTATIONS

Children infested with head lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation. The incidence remains low amongst the children of New Mills.

Benzyl Benzoate emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies. No case was found in the school population in 1955.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1955

Disease	A G E												Total Notified	Removed to hospital
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years		
Diphtheria														
Scarlet Fever				3		2	1						6	1
Typhoid Fever														
Paratyphoid Fever														
Puerperal Pyrexia									1	1			2	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)														
Pneumonia (Influenzal)														
Meningococcal Meningitis														
Erysipelas									1				1	1
Dysentery				1	1	3			1				6	
Encephalitis														
Poliomyelitis														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum														
Measles	1	3	2		2	4							12	
Whooping Cough		1		1		1							3	
Food Poisoning														
Malaria														

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A G E														
Disease	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Total Notified	Removed to hospital
Pulmonary T.B. Notified Died	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	M.F.	3x
Other Tuberculosis Notified Died														

x - This figure does not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1955.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Diphtheria												
Scarlet Fever	1	2		2		1						
Typhoid Fever												
Paratyphoid Fever												
Puerperal Pyrexia	1						1					
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)												
Pneumonia (Influenzal)												
Meningococcal Meningitis												
Erysipelas		1										
Dysentery				3		3						
Encephalitis												
Poliomyelitis												
Ophthalmia Neonatorum												
Measles	2			5	4		1					
Whooping Cough		3										
Food Poisoning												
Malaria												
Pulmonary Tuberculosis									1			
Other Tuberculosis												
Total	4	6		10	4	4	2		1			



